

and not the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of a bill to provide expert assistance and to cooperate with federal, state, and other suitable agencies in promoting the conservation of wildlife by promoting sound land-use practices.

On May 21, 1947,⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Raymond H. Burke, of Ohio, obtained unanimous consent to have the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2472), and to have it referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Wildlife; Importing and Shipping Endangered Species

§ 44.21 The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and not the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of bills regulating the importation and interstate shipment of wildlife species threatened with extinction, even though such proposals include amendments to title 18, United States Code, "Crimes and Criminal Procedure".

6. 93 CONG. REC. 5615, 80th Cong. 1st Sess.

On Apr. 27, 1967,⁽⁷⁾ Emanuel Celler, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of two bills (H.R. 6138, H.R. 8693), and to have them rereferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.⁽⁸⁾

§ 45. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was created Jan. 2, 1947, as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,⁽⁹⁾ and combined the former Committees on Post-Office and Post Roads (created in 1808),⁽¹⁰⁾ the Civil Service (created in 1893 as the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service),⁽¹¹⁾ and the Census (created in 1901).⁽¹²⁾ At the same time, jurisdiction over post-roads

7. 113 CONG. REC. 11060, 90th Cong. 1st Sess.

8. Title 18 of the United States Code encompasses federal criminal law and criminal procedure. Accordingly, the Committee on the Judiciary normally deals with amendments thereto.

9. 60 Stat. 812.

10. 4 Hinds' Precedents § 4190.

11. *Id.* at § 4296.

12. *Id.* at § 4351.

was transferred to the Committee on Public Works, and the newly created committee was accorded jurisdiction over the National Archives (formerly within the jurisdiction of a Committee on the Library).

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service pursuant to the 1973 rules⁽¹⁾ read as follows:

- (a) Census and the collection of statistics generally.
- (b) Federal Civil Service generally.
- (c) National Archives.
- (d) Postal-savings banks.
- (e) Postal service generally, including the railway mail service, and measures relating to ocean mail and pneumatic-tube service; but excluding post roads.
- (f) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

In addition to these topics, the committee also routinely considers federal employee-management relations, health benefits, life insurance, retirement, and veterans' preference legislation.

Moreover, as the precedents reveal, the committee and its predecessors have dealt with such subjects as amending the District of

Columbia Code to increase the salaries of certain District of Columbia judges,⁽²⁾ amending the Immigration Act [of Feb. 5, 1917], relative to salaries of various Immigration Service employees,⁽³⁾ and authorizing the Secretary of Defense and the military departments to grant return rights of employment to certain career and career-conditional employees.⁽⁴⁾

Under the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service obtained jurisdiction over all federal civil service, including intergovernmental personnel, over the Hatch Act (political activity prohibitions on federal employees, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration), over holidays and celebrations, and over population and demography.⁽⁵⁾

Advancing Civil Service Status—Private Bill

§ 45.1 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and not the Committee on the Ju-

1. Rule XI clause 15, *House Rules and Manual* §711 (1973). See Rule X clause 1(o), *House Rules and Manual* §684 (1979).

2. §45.2, *infra*.

3. §45.6, *infra*.

4. §45.8, *infra*.

5. H. Res. 988, 120 CONG. REC. 34447-70, 93d Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 8, 1974, effective Jan. 3, 1975.

diciary had jurisdiction of a private bill providing for an advancement in status in the civil service, particularly the Post Office Department.

On Aug. 15, 1950,⁽⁶⁾ Emanuel Celler, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 2927), and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

District of Columbia Judges' Salaries

§ 45.2 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and not the Committee on the District of Columbia, considered a bill amending the District of Columbia Code to increase the salaries of certain District of Columbia judges whose salary adjustments had been omitted from the Federal Salary Act of 1968, which adjusted the pay of judicial, executive, and legislative officials of the government.

On Dec. 11, 1969,⁽⁷⁾ Thaddeus J. Dulski, of New York, Chairman of

6. 96 CONG. REC. 12522, 81st Cong. 2d Sess.

7. 115 CONG. REC. 38543, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service obtained unanimous consent to have the Committee on the District of Columbia discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 3180), and to have it rereferred to his committee. In so doing, Mr. Dulski noted that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service had received a letter from Chairman John L. McMillan, of South Carolina, of the Committee on the District of Columbia stating that he was in accord with the request.

Parliamentarian's Note: Certain judges in the District of Columbia had been inadvertently omitted at the time the omnibus legislation was passed by the two Houses. The Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia agreed to this rereference since the subject matter had previously been considered in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and was part of the comprehensive legislative scheme reported by that committee in 1968, notwithstanding the fact that it amended the District of Columbia Code.

Educational Agency—Establishing Supergrades

§ 45.3 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and not the Committee on Education and Labor was held to

have jurisdiction under the rules of proposals establishing the position of Deputy Commissioner of a Bureau of Occupational Education at GS-18 and prescribing the number of supergrade positions which must be assigned thereto.

On Nov. 4, 1971,⁽⁸⁾ the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of a bill (H.R. 7248), to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other acts dealing with higher education. In the course of the bill's consideration, a jurisdictional point of order was raised with respect to title XVI of a proposed committee⁽⁹⁾ amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Title XVI,⁽¹⁰⁾ among other things, provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Occupational Education within the U.S. Office of Education. Pursuant to section 1612 (b) of the title, this Bureau was to be staffed in the following manner:

(b)(1) The Bureau shall be headed by a person (appointed or designated by the Commissioner) who is highly quali-

fied in the fields of vocational, technical, and occupational education, who is accorded the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and who is compensated at the rate specified for GS-18 of the General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332).

(2) Additional positions shall be assigned to the Bureau as follows—

(A) not less than three positions compensated at the rate specified for GS-17 of the General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332), one of which shall be filled by a person with broad experience in the field of community and junior college education;

(B) not less than seven positions compensated at the rate specified for GS-16 of the General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332), at least two of which shall be filled by persons with broad experience in the field of postsecondary occupational education in community and junior colleges, at least one of which shall be filled by a person with broad experience in education in private proprietary institutions, and at least one of which shall be filled by a person with professional experience in occupational guidance and counseling; and

(C) not less than three positions which shall be filled by persons at least one of whom is a skilled worker in a recognized occupation, another is a subprofessional technician in one of the branches of engineering, and the other is a subprofessional worker in one of the branches of social or medical services, who shall serve as senior advisers in the implementation of this title.

Immediately after it was agreed by unanimous consent that title XVI be considered as open to

8. 117 CONG. REC. 39248, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

9. Committee on Education and Labor.

10. 117 CONG. REC. 39281-84, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

amendment, Chairman pro tempore Edward P. Boland, of Massachusetts, recognized Mr. David N. Henderson, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The following exchange took place:⁽¹¹⁾

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 1612 of title XVI.

THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE: The Chair will hear the gentleman on his point of order.

MR. HENDERSON: Mr. Chairman, section 1612 establishes a Bureau of Occupational Education. Subsection (b) of section 1612 provides that the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau shall be compensated at the rate specified for GS-18, and that the Bureau may assign not less than three positions at the rate specified for GS-17, not less than seven positions at the rate for GS-16, and not less than three senior advisers, one of whom shall be skilled in a recognized occupation, another in a branch of engineering, and a third in a branch of social or medical services.

All of these matters relate to the classification and the fixing of rates of compensation for Federal employees, and are matters that relate specifically to the Federal civil service.

Under clause 15 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, matters relating to the Federal civil service are matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.⁽¹²⁾

Mr. Chairman, in view of the lateness of the hour and the situation as it now exists, I should point out that Chairman Dulski of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in September wrote to the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and pointed out these matters that we now make a point of order against as contained in section 1612.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that my point of order against section 1612 be sustained on the basis that it includes matter that is clearly within the jurisdictions of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's remarks, the Chair recognized Mr. Roman C. Pucinski, of Illinois, who opposed the point of order:

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the point of order. The provisions in question in title XVI, the Occupational Education Act, create a Bureau of Occupational Education and specify that 11 positions with specific responsibilities be included in that Bureau. Mr. Chairman, these provisions in no way impinge upon the jurisdiction of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

These provisions do not amend the Civil Service Act nor do they create

(1973)], the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service exercises jurisdiction over the following subjects, among others: "(b) Federal Civil Service generally. . . . (f) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement."

11. *Id.* at p. 39284.

12. Pursuant to the rule [Rule XI clause 15, *House Rules and Manual* §711

any exemptions from that act. They simply specify that in the 11 positions created persons must be compensated at rates specified for supergrades. These provisions in no way require that these supergrades must be new supergrades, rather they can be positions which are presently assigned to the Office of Education by Congress. If the Office does not want to reassign these supergrades within the Office to this new Bureau, it will have to come before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to request additional supergrades; and the decision on whether to give the office any new supergrades will be the decision of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would urge you to overrule the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, the last point I should like to make is that these provisions are in H.R. 7429, the Occupational Education Act, as it was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The important thing is that we are not creating new positions. We are not asking the Civil Service Commission or the committee to approve these positions because these are positions already approved by the committee in previous allocations of supergrades to the Department. All we are saying is that the Commissioner shall reassign existing supergrades in his Department to this new Department for the new duties spelled out in the Act.

Therefore, I see no conflict between the jurisdictions of the committees, and I hope that the point of order will be overruled.

At this juncture, the Chair recognized Mr. Albert H. Quie, of

Minnesota, who made the following observations:

It is true that section 1612 establishes by law a Bureau of Occupational Education within the U.S. Office of Education and requires that certain supergrade positions be assigned to that Bureau and that the persons who fill them have certain qualifications of a general nature, such as "highly qualified in the fields of vocational, technical, and occupational education" and "broad experience in the field of community and junior college education."

Now I want to make three points about these provisions:

First. They do not affect the Federal civil service generally or in any way at all; they do not amend, modify, or affect either directly or indirectly any act relating to the Federal civil service. At most, the provisions of this section say that from the supergrade resources available or made available to the Department, the new Bureau will have the specified number. Incidentally, in the opinion of everyone on our committee who worked on the occupational education title, these provisions were absolutely necessary to assure that the purposes of the Occupational Education Act were realized.

Second. While the provisions of this section mandate the assignment of certain supergrade positions to the new Bureau, they do not alter in any way any provision of law or civil service regulations relating to the compensation or classification of such positions, and of course they in no way affect the civil service retirement system.

Third. Finally—and I think this is the critical concern to the members of

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service—these provisions are not intended to have the effect of adding to the quota of supergrade positions established under title 5, United States Code, section 5108. Fixing the number of such positions is clearly a matter for the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and these provisions do not interfere with that. The supergrade positions specified in section 1612 would have to come out of the quota established by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service under section 5108 of title 5 of the United States Code.

Accordingly, I do not believe the point of order will lie against section 1612.

Announcing he was ready to rule, the Chairman stated: ⁽¹³⁾

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Henderson) has raised a point of order against section 1612, beginning on page 235, line 18, through page 237, line 8, on the ground that the subject matter of subsection (b) of that section is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and not the Committee on Education and Labor.

Section 1612(a) establishes in the Office of Education a Bureau of Occupational Education, which is to serve as the principal agency for the administration of various occupational, vocational, and manpower education and training programs. Section 1612(b) establishes the position of Deputy Commissioner at GS-18 to head the Bureau, and also prescribes the number of supergrade positions which must be assigned to the Bureau.

13. 117 CONG. REC. 39285, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

Clause 15(f), rule XI confers upon the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service jurisdiction over the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement. Section 1612(b) of the committee substitute, if considered separately, is a subject properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.⁽¹⁴⁾ Under the precedents of the House, if a point of order is sustained against a portion of a pending section or paragraph, the entire section or paragraph may be ruled out of order.

Accordingly, the Chair sustains the point of order against section 1612, and the language in that section is stricken from the committee amendment.

Certain Educational Agencies—Waiver of Civil Service Laws Regarding Employment

§ 45.4 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and

14. It should be noted that H. Res. 661, agreed to on Oct. 27, 1971 [117 CONG. REC. 37769, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.] prescribed the special rule by which H.R. 7248 was to be considered. This resolution provided, among other things [*id.* at p. 37765] that “all titles, parts, or sections of the [amendment in the nature of a] substitute, the subject matter of which is properly within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the House of Representatives, shall be subject to a point of order for such reason if such point of order is properly raised during the consideration of H.R. 7248.”

not the Committee on Education and Labor was held to have jurisdiction under the rules of proposals which would: (1) authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to (a) fix entrance level rates of compensation up to two grades higher than prescribed under the General Schedule for officers and employees of a National Institute of Education; (b) appoint up to one-third of the regular, technical, or professional employees of the institute without regard to civil service laws; (c) fix rates of compensation up to GS-18 level for members of a National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Development; and (2) permit the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Development to employ personnel and fix rates of compensation without regard to civil service laws.

On Nov. 4, 1971,⁽¹⁵⁾ the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of a bill (H.R. 7248), to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other

acts dealing with higher education. In the course of that consideration a jurisdictional question arose over title XIV of a proposed committee⁽¹⁶⁾ amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Title XIV⁽¹⁷⁾ provided for the establishment of a National Institute of Education within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as a National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Development. The jurisdictional conflict pertained to those sections within the title which provided for the staffing of these organizations.

The staffing of the institute was detailed in section 1405 which read as follows:

Sec. 1405. The Secretary may appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out purposes of this title. Such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, except that (1) to the extent that the Secretary deems such action necessary to recruit men and women of exceptional talent he may establish the entrance grade for personnel at a level up to two grades higher than the grade level provided for by such personnel under the General Schedule established by such title, and fix their compensation accordingly, and (2) to the

15. 117 CONG. REC. 39248, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

16. Committee on Education and Labor.

17. 117 CONG. REC. 32971, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

extent the Secretary deems such action necessary to the discharge of his responsibilities, he may appoint personnel of the Institute without regard to the civil service or classification laws; Provided, That personnel appointed under this clause do not exceed at any one time one-third of the number of full-time, regular technical or professional employees of the Institute.

The staffing of the council was provided for in section 1406, pertinent sections of which are excerpted below:

Sec. 1406(a). The President shall appoint a National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Development. . . .

(b) The Council shall be appointed by the President without regard to the civil service laws and shall consist of fifteen members appointed for terms of three years; except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. . . . One of such members shall be designated by the President as Chairman. Members of the Council who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while serving on the business of the Council, be entitled to receive compensation at rates to be determined by the Secretary, but not exceeding the per diem equivalent for GS-18 for each day so engaged, including travel time and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5,

United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. The Director of the Institute and the Commissioner of Education shall serve on the Council ex officio. . . .

(e) The Council is authorized without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and general schedule pay rates, to employ and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

Immediately after it was agreed by unanimous consent⁽¹⁸⁾ that title XIV be considered as open to amendment, Chairman pro tempore Richard Bolling, of Massachusetts, recognized Mr. H.R. Gross, of Iowa, a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, who raised the following point of order:

Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against title XIV inasmuch as it invades the jurisdiction of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. Chairman, this title, on pages 220 and 222 and 223, includes authorizations for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to recruit men and women of certain talent, and establishes entrance grades for personnel at levels up to two grades higher than the grade levels provided for under the

18. *Id.* at p. 39272.

general schedule, and authorizes the Secretary to appoint personnel of the National Institute of Education without regard to the Civil Service or classification laws.

The language in title XIV also authorized the President to appoint a National Advisory Council on Education, Research and Development, and it authorizes the Council to employ and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5 relating to the classification of positions and the General Schedule rates of pay.

Clause 15 of rule XI⁽¹⁹⁾ of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the Federal civil service.

The civil service laws, the classification laws, and the laws relating to the General Schedule all pertain to title 5, United States Code, and are clearly under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, my point of order against title XIV is based on

the fact that it contains matters that are clearly and wholly within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. There can be no claim or pretense on the part of the House Committee on Education and Labor to jurisdiction in these matters.

Mr. Chairman, I insist that my point of order be sustained.

The Chair then recognized Mr. John Brademas, of Indiana, who, as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, which drafted the substitute for H.R. 7248, responded, as follows:

First, Mr. Chairman, I oppose the point of order made by the gentleman from Iowa on the basis that the scope of his point of order is much too broad. The intent of the rule adopted for consideration of the bill now under consideration is to provide that any "titles, parts, or sections" of the bill would be subject to a point of order where the subject matter jurisdiction was in question. In this case, Mr. Chairman, the personnel exemptions to the civil service laws are the only matters in question with respect to jurisdiction.

I contend, therefore, that the question of the point of order should be directed to those provisions with respect to which there is a question of jurisdiction, and not to the entire title.

Second, Mr. Chairman, with regard to the jurisdiction question, legislation to establish a National Institute of Education was introduced in the House during the 91st, and again during the 92d Congresses. In each instance the bills were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Extensive hear-

19. Rule XI clause 15, *House Rules and Manual* §711 (1973) lists the following subjects, among others, as being within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: " (b) Federal Civil Service generally. . . . (f) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement."

ings were held over a period of 2 years, and at no time was the jurisdictional question raised. I suggest, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that this bill is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor, and germane to the bill before this Chamber.

Third, Mr. Chairman, the specific provisions of concern to which the gentleman from Iowa makes reference have been a part of this legislation since the date of its introduction to the House 2 years ago. The only change made by the Committee on Education and Labor was to limit the number of exemptions from the civil service laws.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope that the point of order is overruled.

Immediately thereafter, the Chairman announced that he was ready to rule and explained his reasoning and conclusion:

The gentleman from Iowa makes a point of order against title XIV. The Chair has examined the title, and has found that the language in section 1405, and in section 1406 invades the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Under provisions of House Resolution 661⁽²⁰⁾ under which the Com-

mittee of the Whole is considering this bill, it is provided that all titles, parts, or sections of the said substitute, the subject matter of which is properly within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the House of Representatives shall be subject to a point of order.

The gentleman from Iowa has directed his point of order, not just to the sections on pages 220 through 223, but to the whole title.

Under the rule, the point of order in this case must be sustained against the whole title, and the entire title is thus stricken.⁽¹⁾

FBI Reemployment of Civil Service Retirees

§ 45.5 The Committee on Civil Service (now the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service), and not the Committee on Naval Affairs (now the Committee on Armed Services), had jurisdiction of a

any other standing committee of the House of Representatives, shall be subject to a point of order for such reason if such point of order is properly raised during the consideration of H.R. 7248."

20. H. Res. 661, agreed to on Oct. 27, 1971 [117 CONG. REC. 37769, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.], prescribed the special rule by which H.R. 7248 was to be considered, and provided, among other things [*id.* at p. 37765], that "all titles, parts or sections of the [amendment in the nature of a] substitute, the subject matter of which is properly within the jurisdiction of

1. See also 117 CONG. REC. 39286, 39287, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Nov. 4, 1971, where another proposed title of H.R. 7248, which called for the establishment of an advisory council (the Council on Higher Education Relief Assistance), to be staffed without regard to civil service laws, was similarly objected to, and struck from the bill.

bill to permit the reemployment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of persons retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

On Apr. 25, 1941,⁽²⁾ Carl Vinson, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs (now the Committee on Armed Services), obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 881), and to have it referred to the Committee on Civil Service (now the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service).⁽³⁾

Immigration Service Salaries

§ 45.6 The Committee on Civil Service (now the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service), and not the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (now the Committee on the Judiciary), had jurisdiction of a bill to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, relative to salaries of various employees of the Immigration Service.

2. 87 CONG. REC. 3329, 77th Cong. 1st Sess.

3. S. 881 was reported by the Committee on Civil Service on July 14, 1941 (H. Rept. No. 944).

On May 8, 1946,⁽⁴⁾ Mr. John Lesinski, of Michigan, obtained unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (now the Committee on the Judiciary), be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2988), and that it be referred to the Committee on Civil Service (now the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service).

Military Disabled Retirees—Ceiling on Military and Civilian Remuneration to the Federally Employed

§ 45.7 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and not the Committee on Armed Services has jurisdiction of a bill to provide that certain officers of the uniformed services who have been retired for disability incurred in line of duty, and who hold civilian office or employment with the United States, may receive retired pay and civilian pay totaling \$6,000.

On Jan. 13, 1955,⁽⁵⁾ Carl Vinson, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, obtained unanimous consent to

4. 92 CONG. REC. 4676, 79th Cong. 2d Sess.

5. 101 CONG. REC. 279, 84th Cong. 1st Sess.

rerefer the bill (H.R. 487), from his committee to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Authorizing Military to Grant Employee Return Rights

§ 45.8 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and not the Committee on Armed Services has jurisdiction of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments to grant return rights of employment to career and career-conditional employees in the civil service who accept temporary overseas assignments with the defense establishment.

On Feb. 26, 1959,⁽⁶⁾ Carl Vinson, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, obtained unanimous consent to have an executive communication (Exec. Comm. No. 553), containing the legislative proposals described above rereferred from his committee to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

^{6.} 105 CONG. REC. 3042, 86th Cong. 1st Sess.

§ 46. Committee on Public Works

The Committee on Public Works was created on Jan. 2, 1947, as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,⁽⁷⁾ and combined the Committees on Flood Control (created in 1916),⁽⁸⁾ Public Buildings and Grounds (created in 1837),⁽⁹⁾ Rivers and Harbors (created in 1883),⁽¹⁰⁾ and Roads (created in 1913).⁽¹¹⁾

In 1973, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Works read as follows:⁽¹²⁾

(a) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors.

(b) Measures relating to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.

(c) Measures relating to the construction or maintenance of roads and post roads, other than appropriations therefor; but it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.

^{7.} 60 Stat. 812.

^{8.} 7 Cannon's Precedents § 2069.

^{9.} 4 Hinds' Precedents § 4231.

^{10.} *Id.* at § 4118.

^{11.} 7 Cannon's Precedents § 2065.

^{12.} Rule XI clause 16, *House Rules and Manual* § 713 (1973). See Rule X clause 1(p), *House Rules and Manual* § 685 (1979).